

PANIC AT NIKOLAEVSK.

Japanese Warships Reported at Mouth of the Amoor.

Copenhagen, July 21.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the "Göteborgen" says that, according to private advice, Japanese warships have been sighted near Nikolaeievsk, at the mouth of the Amoor River. Many of the inhabitants of Nikolaeievsk and Vladivostok, it is added, have fled to Khabarovsk.

MANY RUSSIANS YIELD.

Nearly Five Hundred Surrender in Saghalien—Deline Action.

Tokio, July 21.—It is officially announced that the Russians who have thus far surrendered at various points of Saghalien number 461, including one colonel and fourteen other officers.

A telegram from Otaru says that the Russians defeated at Dalme were about 500 strong, with six field and three machine guns, and, taking the fullest advantage of the topography, offered desperate resistance. The Russian positions were hidden in a thick forest, and it was impossible for the Japanese gunners to make a correct observation. The cannonade, however, was opened by the Japanese at 6 o'clock on the morning of July 1 and was kept up until dusk.

The Japanese infantry gradually gained ground and awaited an opportunity for the final charge. It was nearly two hours after midnight when the enemy's first line of defense, strengthened by barricades and trenches, was taken.

This success was vigorously followed up, but it was not until 5 o'clock on the morning of July 2 that the enemy was driven out of the second line of his defense and victory won, with trophies of four field guns and one machine gun. The nature of the ground forced the Japanese to fight at a great disadvantage.

It was believed that owing to the short supplies of ammunition and provisions the Russians in Saghalien could not hold out much longer.

An imperial ordinance was issued this morning authorizing the appointment of non-commissioned officers from the reserve conscripts and converting those of sundry service rank into privates of fighting rank.

ZEMSTVO DISSENSIONS.

Kursk Delegates Withdraw—Strong Address to Nation.

Moscow, July 21.—The delegates to the All-Russian Zemstvo Congress are far from unanimous regarding the best course to pursue. At the opening of to-day's session the delegates from Kursk, in Middle European Russia, withdrew as a protest against the resolution passed by the congress yesterday.

A stormy debate was threatened on a resolution proposed by M. Rodichev, a delegate from Tver, saying that "in view of the systematic violation of the rights of the zemstvos and the municipalities, complaint be lodged in each case and all possible resistance offered."

The resolution met considerable opposition, several delegates contending that the congress should confine itself to broad issues. It was finally amended and adopted as follows:

In view of the constant violation of legal order, the congress resolves that it must uphold the national rights of man by pacific means, not excluding non-submission to the authorities breaking said rights, notwithstanding that the authorities may cite existing laws.

The congress listened to a draft of an address to the country describing the prejudicial results of bureaucratic organization. The address was opposed as being akin to revolutionary pamphlets, but it was finally approved.

REPRESSION IN SOUTH.

Threat to Destroy Elizabethgrad—Troops Kill Peasants.

Odessa, July 21.—It is reported from Elizabethgrad that General Ignatieff, after spending several days there, sent for the representative Jews and informed them that unless they kept the youths from taking part in the revolutionary movement he would destroy the city. General Ignatieff arrived here to-day to investigate the recent disorders.

The authorities of the city continue making wholesale arrests and causing the expulsion of persons holding advanced liberal opinions. A number of professional men with their wives and families, including four editors of the Odessa "Novosti," have been imprisoned and will be expelled from the city.

Renewed disturbances are reported in the country districts. At Kartamyshka peasants who were complaining to the proprietor of their lands of the exorbitant rents were attacked by Cossacks and infantry. Three peasants were killed, eleven were wounded and 120 were arrested.

THE BURNING OF THE OLDHAMIA.

Ambassador Meyer Makes Representations Regarding Cargo.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—Ambassador Meyer is making representations to the government regarding the British steamer Oldhamia, which was burned by the Russians at Urup Island in behalf of the American consignors of her cargo of oil. The Ambassador is endeavoring to hasten the sitting of the prize court, but the government is without information in regard to the capture or fate of the ship.

CZAR AND KAISER NOT TO MEET.

Russian Emperor Remains at Peterhof—No Voyage Contemplated.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—Emperor Nicholas remained at Peterhof Palace to-day. The report that his majesty was to start on a sea voyage and meet Emperor William was officially denied. No such trip is contemplated.

BOMB THROWER HANGED.

Okreja Executed at Warsaw for Blowing Up Police Station.

Warsaw, July 21.—Stephen Okreja, who was condemned to death for throwing a bomb into the police station at Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, on March 26, was executed to-day. At the

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JAPAN'S PEACE TERMS.

Popular and Newspaper Discussion of What She Should Demand.

Tokio, June 20.
Here we have a hot discussion among the people and in the press on peace. By the time my letter reaches America you should be better informed as to how the proposals are advanced. But it may not be without interest to you to hear how the Japanese people accepted President Roosevelt's proposal.

During the progress of the war it has been a subject of comment throughout the world that the government and the people of Japan seemed to be as one, that the burdens of the war were patiently borne, and that the trust of the people in their rulers was only equalled by the confidence shown by the government that the people would respond to every additional call made upon them, whether it involved the sacrifice of blood or of treasure. Possibly a close examination would show that the unanimity was not so great as it appears at first sight, but, however that may be, for all practical purposes there was perfect unanimity between the administration and the individual units comprising the nation. Yet it has to be borne in mind that this substantial agreement was only reached when the government determined that further negotiation with Russia was useless, and diplomatic relations were finally broken off. Up to that point the criticism of the government for weakness and incapacity was incessant and may be doubted whether, if Russia had yielded on every point demanded by Japan, the press and people would have been satisfied. It seemed to be very commonly held by the press that the Japanese demands were altogether too moderate, and the more fiery of the newspaper editors breathed a sigh of relief when it was found that the demands had not been accepted and the Japanese government had at last determined to press its claim by force. Immediately, however, there is a prospect of peace, the old difficulty recurs. What is the minimum that Japan as the victorious power should demand?

Public opinion is generally agreed that the time is not ripe for peace overtures. We think it not improbable that the negotiations will fall. At least, it would be impossible to expect at present a conclusion of the war by which Japan will gain all she is entitled to. Japan must watch carefully the attitude of Russia, while preparing to resume the campaign.

The immediate question would be the application for an armistice coming from Russia. Under no circumstances must an armistice be granted. Japan's plans must be carried through without the least hesitation, and Saghalien must be occupied without further delay. The course of action will not only strengthen Japan in the negotiations, but there will be no regrets should the negotiations fail.

Surely it would be a great mistake to conclude that peace will be restored because of the present situation. Whatever happens, the Russians, who are noted for caprice, must not be trusted before the fullest and strongest assurance has been given for the maintenance of peace. This fact taken into consideration, the end of the war seems very remote.

One of our Japanese proverbial sayings: "Ninety per cent is but half way." So we are now about half the way.

Two different opinions are held by prominent men in all classes as to what terms Japan ought to demand from Russia, but the following is understood as being generally agreed upon:

1. That the lease of Tairen (Dalny), Port Arthur, and other concessions obtained by Russia in Manchuria be transferred to Japan.

2. That Manchuria be opened to the commerce of the world, and the administration of Manchuria be taken in hand by Japan until order has been completely restored.

3. That the Russian warships interned in neutral ports be delivered to Japan.

4. That the Eastern Chinese Railway become Japanese property.

5. That Saghalien be ceded to Japan.

6. That that part of the Amur region ceded to Russia by China in virtue of the Peking treaty be ceded to Japan.

7. That the Amur and its tributaries be declared neutral waters, and the warships of the powers be allowed to use the waters freely.

8. That a certain area on the frontier of China and Siberia be made a neutral zone where all military operations and undertakings shall be prohibited.

9. That the minimum amount of indemnity be from 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 yen.

One opinion urges that the amount of indemnity need not be fixed, and it should be arranged that all expenditure incurred by the campaign as well as all other expenditure arising in connection with the war be paid by Russia.

It is stated that Professor Teraso, an authority on the law of nations, who is a Foreign Office counselor, has sent in his resignation in order that he may be free to express his opinion publicly as an expert.

Of course, we must have the opinion of the seven judges of the Imperial University. Professor Teraso's resignation is a declaration of independence on the part of the professor, and it is a declaration of independence on the part of the professor, and it is a declaration of independence on the part of the professor.

On this point a high official, a diplomat thoroughly cognizant of the situation at Peking and in touch with official and popular feeling in China, said to-day:

It will not come to-day or to-morrow, this alliance with Japan, but it is only a question of time when China and Japan will enter into a strong alliance, the keynote of which shall be the development of the Far East under the administration of Far Eastern peoples. China would be the loser by such a union at this time, because she has not enough to offer Japan to insure an alliance of mutual benefit. But, say ten years from now, it is the dream, and I believe it will be the realization of those to whom "Asia for the Asiatics" is a real principle to be worked for, and, if necessary, fought for, that China and Japan will form a strong alliance, an alliance which will insure the preservation of their sovereignty over all territories now in their possession.

Advices from the best official sources in China tell of the increasing regard felt by the Chinese for the Japanese, and the far-sighted men of both countries believe they see in this the cornerstone of what years from now will be one of the strongest alliances the world ever saw.

"You do not think that Russia and Japan, after the treaty of Washington is signed, will become allies?" this official was asked. He replied:

I do not believe the Japanese will accept any such offer. With China rehabilitated, her legal system reformed, modern ideas introduced, and the country developed along the lines of Japan, I believe Tokio will welcome, in fact seek, from China, some sort of alliance. But, as I said, the outset, this will not come in a day or in a year. China is not ready for it yet.

The first effect of the war to be noticed in China, once peace is declared, will be the practice of the Japanese there. Their promoters, their instructors, their tradesmen will all be welcomed as they have never been before, and Japan will undertake the preparation for an alliance with China. I firmly believe, will become an effective factor in the world's politics ten years from now, or even within five years, provided China's progress be rapid.

The position of the speaker and the fact that he has spent some time in China give weight to his words, the significance of which finds further strengthening in advices recently reaching Washington from China.

A HUNDRED BURIED IN BUILDING.

Hurricane at Madrid—Nineteen of Injured Expected to Die.

Madrid, July 21.—As the result of a hurricane here to-day, the roof of a public warehouse collapsed, burying a hundred persons. Thirty-six of the injured were extricated, and nineteen of them are not expected to recover.

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ATTACK ON MR. DOLGE.

O. L. Church Makes Charges Against Consular Agent at Caracas.

O. L. Church, of East Orange, N. J., yesterday sent to the papers a long communication, charging various and sundry things against Rudolph Dolge, American consular agent at Caracas, who will sail to-day for his post after a visit to this country. Mr. Church said that Dolge spent a great part of his time attending to matters aside from his official duties, that Dolge was a close friend of President Castro and that he had been decorated with the Order of Bolivar of the third class, the highest decoration that foreigners may receive. Mr. Church complains that Dolge has spent five months of the last year booming the interests of the Orinoco corporation, of which he is a part owner, in this country, and that while in Venezuela he spends much of his time looking after his laundry and two newspapers. The Orinoco Company, Limited, the predecessor of the present concern, secured an award of 100,000 bolivars from the mixed American-Venezuelan commission, which adjudicated its claim against Venezuela. Dolge was at the time secretary of the commission. The Orinoco corporation owns the Orinoco, or Manoa, concession.

One of the things alleged against Dolge was that the American shield decorated the door of the laundry in Caracas.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]
Washington, July 21.—It is thought here that the effort to revive charges against Rudolph Dolge, consular agent at Caracas, can be traced to Herbert W. Bowen, former Minister to Venezuela, of whom O. L. Church is a fellow-townman.

Charges made by Mr. Church are almost identical with those of Mr. Bowen to Secretary Taft on May 18, in the Bowen-Loomis investigation. Mr. Dolge met the charges with a categorical counter-statement fully substantiated by documents, which, in the opinion of Secretary Taft, conclusively proved the consular agent guiltless.

Mr. Bowen charged that Mr. Dolge "has passed six months of the last year in Washington, Cincinnati and other cities, working for a syndicate which is said to be composed largely of Mr. Dolge's friends, and who, while lately in Caracas, were so commonly reported to be securing valuable privileges near the Orinoco River as a reward for the support given to President Castro by Mr. Loomis and himself, that I had to regard him as a suspicious character, and to refuse to receive him at the legation, hence his recent attack on me in the newspapers."

Consular Agent Dolge's statement says in part: "Mr. Bowen states that I was neglecting my official duty as consular agent by remaining from my post for nearly six months. Louis Goldschmidt and William W. Russell can testify that I was appointed consular agent without the slightest solicitation of the office on my part, though I am proud and glad to have the opportunity of doing my duty for my country."

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DAYS OF TERROR IN ODESSA

The Evening Post

To-day, Saturday, July 22, will publish an account by the Princess Gagarin-Sturdza of her experiences during the recent rioting in Odessa. Among many other thrilling incidents, the Princess relates what she saw while fleeing through the streets of the city in disguise to rescue her daughter. One of her acquaintances, an aristocrat, was torn from his carriage and murdered before her eyes. How the advent of the mutinous warships was regarded by the better class of residents. Scene when the Kniaz Potemkin refused to leave the harbor with the other ships of the fleet.

The Evening Post

To-day To-day

ON ALL NEWS STANDS

A Natural Pass

in the mountain range that divides the East from the West is at Little Falls, N. Y., where the four track line of the New York Central, the double track line of the West Shore, the Erie Canal and the Mohawk River pass through this range on a water level.

This is one of the things that Nature has done for the New York Central Lines; and this is one of the reasons why the press of two continents refers to the New York Central as

"America's Greatest Railroad."

For a copy of "Where Health and Pleasure Wait," which is No. 2 of the New York Central's "Four Track Series," send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA, WHERE A WEEK'S SOJOURN GIVES ALL THE BENEFITS OF AN OCEAN VOYAGE, WITHOUT ITS DISCOMFORTS.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4½ Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. VIA MONTAUK POINT.

Commencing June 26th, a fast express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.; Flat-hoek Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 10:25 A. M.; daily except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:30 P. M.

On Saturdays, additional service, leaving New York, 34th St., 1:30 P. M.; Flat-hoek Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 1:25 P. M.; arriving at Block Island 6:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M.; arriving at New York, 34th St., 4:15 P. M.; 11:30 A. M.; arriving at New York, 34th St., 4:15 P. M.

See Steamboat notices for passengers to Block Island and other islands.

PLANT LINE OCEAN TRIPS.

NOVA SCOTIA, CAPE BRETON, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND or NEWFOUNDLAND.

"One Night at Sea" or Six Days Cruise 1400 miles for \$18.

From Union Wharf, New York, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 12 P. M. for Halifax, St. John's and Charlottetown. Good board, cheapest rates. Best meat and salmon fishing, and shooting. Beautiful scenery. This does not include the cost of the trip to the coast, made on all tourist agents. N. Y.